

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1885.

No. 16.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 13, 1885.

Hanlan has defeated Clifford at Sidney, New South Wales.

A. C. Killam has been gazetted judge of the court of queen's bench of Manitoba.

Cunningham and Burton, dynamiters, were charged at Bow street, with high treason.

Sherbourne Morrill, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, is dead.

Sir John said the government would not introduce any measures concerning the C. P. R. this session.

The report of the commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Manitoba Indian agency, laid on the table of the house, was captured and destroyed by interested parties. A prominent western member is said to be implicated.

Khartoum was taken by the Mahdi on Jan. 26th. It is supposed that Faraz Pasha and native troops mutinied and opened the gates, and that Gordon has been killed. On the 28th Col. Wilson, with three steamers, passed the rebels in great force below Khartoum, under a heavy fire from Krupp cannon. At Khartoum they were received with a heavy fire from the citadel and were forced to return. Two of the steamers were wrecked half-way back to Metemmah. The troops landed safely on the island of Gubat, near Metemmah, which they have fortified, and where they are considered safe. Eighteen steamers (?) have reached Metemmah. The Mahdi's forces are said to number 60,000. There is great excitement in England, and the daily papers are in mourning for Gordon. A cabinet council was held in which the war party was triumphant, and Wolseley was given unlimited control. Eight thousand troops have been ordered to Egypt immediately. The steamers are chartered and supplies ready. A contingent has been ordered from India, under General Roberts. Reinforcements are to land at Suakin and advance via Barber. General Newdigate is to command the expedition from Suakin. A heavy battle was fought at Sirti by General Earle's forces. The British captured the Arab forts and intrenchments at the point of the bayonet. Earle was killed leading the charge. The fight lasted five hours. The Arab loss was heavy. The British loss was three officers and eight men killed and 35 wounded.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 13, 1885.

Weather for the past week cold. Thermometer down as low as 40.

It is expected that building operations will be extensively carried on in the spring.

Lumber parties have started up the Saskatchewan to get out logs for Prince & Co's mill.

Contracts for spring freighting between here and Swift Current are being entered into.

A bicycle club is spoken of and runaways and smashups will probably be the order next summer.

Hay is scarce and much that is used is hauled a distance of 25 miles. Oats hard to get at \$1.75 per bushel.

The post and telegraph office have been refitted in such a way as to be much more convenient for the public as well as employees.

The concert given by the police on Wednesday night was a brilliant success. The council chamber, where it was held, was crowded, standing room being impossible to get.

CALGARY, Feb. 13, 1885.

Mail on time.

Weather fine.

There are a good many Winnipeggers here. The corporation intends erecting a court house.

Freight here leaving for W. Anderson, Indian agent, Rev. Dr. Newton, and F. Sache.

Arrivals from Edmonton—Messrs. W. Wilson, J. A. B. Simons, C. Stewart and F. Hardisty.

Samples & Co's store has been burgled for a set of double harness. Tom Fisk, George Scott and Gilchrist have been arrested as being implicated.

Fur prices of Feb. 3rd., quoted by Caracaden & Peck, of Winnipeg, to Norris & Carey, by telegraph, are as follows: Beaver, \$2 to \$2.50 per lb.; lynx, \$2 to \$2.25; silver fox, \$30; mink, 50 to 75c; bear, \$6 to \$9; rats, 35 per cent. lower than last June. Cable reports say that prices at the H. B. Co's sale, in January, last were 25 per cent. lower than in January, 1884.

C. FRASER started two dog trains to Slave lake on Monday afternoon last, loaded with trading supplies, in charge of Donald Ferguson and David Tate. The loads are about 400 pounds each.

LOCAL.

MAIL left on Friday morning. No passengers.

E. R. Steinhauer arrived from Calgary on Thursday.

AVERAGE attendance at the public school for the past week, 41.

The telegraph pole contract had not been awarded up to a late hour last night.

J. S. EDMONTON and R. F. Shaw arrived from Calgary on Wednesday, with freight.

THOS. HENDERSON arrived from the Haney quartz mine on Friday evening of last week.

No news has yet been received of the settlement of the claim question in this locality.

No service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning, as the pastor will be absent at the Sturgeon.

V. ANDERSON and J. Smith arrived from Calgary with four horse teams loaded with freight, on Thursday.

A TRAIN of Ad. McPherson's sleighs arrived on Friday with freight for the H. B. Co. and Norris & Carey.

Don't forget the entertainment in the Presbyterian church, next Tuesday evening, at 7:30. Admission 50 cents.

The annual public examination of the pupils of the Edmonton public school will be held on Friday, Feb. 27th.

REV. J. A. McLACHLIN, of Victoria, preached at morning and evening service in the Methodist church, on Sunday last.

A TRAIN of Jas. Rowland's sleighs arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with freight for J. A. McDougall & Co. and Norris & Carey.

The police advertise for 300,000 pounds of oats, to be delivered at Regina, Calgary, Maple creek and Medicine Hat by June 1st.

The first wooden pumps ever brought into the settlement arrived by team this week for G. A. Blake. They are patent non-freezing.

McARTHUR's survey party left for St. Albert on Friday to complete the river survey of that settlement, left unfinished by Mr. Deane.

The land office received a number of books by last mail, necessary to the entry of the claims, evidence as to which was given before Mr. Pearce.

J. HARNOIS and F. M. Juneau arrived from a trading trip to Lac la Biche this week. They had fair success. Harnois brought in a large number of ptarmigan.

H. BLEECKER, solicitor for the applicants, applies for a charter to construct a railway from some point on the Bow river near Calgary to Edmonton and the Athabasca landing.

H. BELCHER's house, Ft. Saskatchewan, with its contents, including grain and a dog and cat, was burned to the ground on Wednesday night last, during Mr. Belcher's absence at Edmonton. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire, as it was not known to have occurred until the following day, when the smoke from the ruins was noticed.

McARTHUR's survey party arrived from their work on the 12th base on Wednesday. They ran the base from the 5th principal meridian to the Saskatchewan, eight ranges, or 48 miles. The base struck the Saskatchewan a few miles above the mouth of the North Fork. The country along the base was very difficult to penetrate, there being a great deal of brule, besides swamps and heavy timber near the Saskatchewan. Pack horses had to be used all the time and horse feed was very poor. Grain had to be freighted in. Game generally was scarce, principally lynx, with some beaver. On the return five of the men attacked a grizzly bear's den which they found when going out. Although only armed with axes they succeeded in killing the old one and two young ones. The old one was killed first by the blow of an axe on the back of its neck, just behind the skull, on putting its head out of the hole, and was pulled out by the dogs. The two young ones were harder to kill, as they got more thoroughly awakened and were very savage. They would rush furiously at the men, snapping savagely. While trying to get them out one of the men slipped partly into the hole, lighting between the two bears. He got out so quickly that the bears imagined that it was a streak of lightning. When the bears were killed they were skinned, and as much of the flesh as could be taken brought along for use, but fully 300 pounds had to be left. The skin of the large bear was fully seven feet long and one of her claws measured six and a half inches. Her flesh was not very good eating, but that of the young ones was equal to beef. They yielded a large amount of grease. Twenty dollars has been offered the present proprietor for the skin of the large one.

THE North Saskatchewan coal district comprises townships 50 and 51, in ranges 1, 2, and 3, and township 50 in range 4, west of the 5th principal meridian. Land within this district will be sold at an upset price of \$10 an acre, in lots of not more than 320 acres. It is now being subdivided.

MAIL arrived on Tuesday evening last on time. M. McKinnon in charge. A large amount of express matter was on board. On the last trip to Calgary the ground was bare for a great deal of the distance from Scarlett's south, but freshly fallen snow made sleighing good on the return.

THE proclamation erecting Edmonton Protestant public school district, No. 7, arrived by last mail. The election of trustees will take place on Saturday, March 21st, in the public school house. Nominations from nine to ten o'clock a.m. R. Secord is appointed returning officer. The qualification of voters is the same as in the voting on the district. Trustees must have property to the amount of \$500, to be eligible for office.

A MEETING was held in the Jasper house, on Wednesday evening, to take steps towards getting up a citizens' ball. It was decided that the ball should come off on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and that the charge should be \$2 each for gentlemen. A committee of management was appointed, comprising Chas. Stewart, C.W. Sutt'er, M. McCauley and Jas. Goodridge of married men, and Dr. H. C. Wilson, E. Looby, J. Looby and J. A. Petrie of single men. Dr. Munro was elected secretary-treasurer.

THE tests which have been made of the gold mining machine at Clover bar have proved quite satisfactory to all who have seen them. One stone six inches in diameter, the full size of the tube, was raised. On account of the cold weather no thorough attempt to wash gold was made, the main question to be settled being whether the machine would raise the gravel and stones or not. Mr. Davis, one of the head pushers of the company, is expected to arrive shortly, when a plan of operations for the season's work will be decided on.

ON Thursday, of last week, C. Sandison, who was recommended for homestead patent some time ago, on the north-east quarter of section 27, township 53, range 24, within the colonization society's tract, went to Clover bar for the purpose of making a second homestead entry, with G. A. Simpson, agent of the society, who is also government land agent for the even sections in the company's tract, for the south half of section 14, township 54, range 24, the land never having been so far as he was aware, either claimed or improved. On stating his business to Mr. Simpson that gentleman asked him a number of questions as to his proceedings on the claim on which he had been recommended for patent, the answers being taken down in writing. Mr. Sandison asked that he be allowed entry for the claim, and produced his recommendation for patent and the money with which to pay for his entry. Mr. Simpson replied he would not take his entry until an answer had been received from Ottawa to the statements which he had taken down. Mr. Sandison said that he wished to get his entry now, as he might lose the opportunity to secure it through possible changes in the law. In reply to this Mr. Simpson merely smiled. Mr. Sandison asked why he could not get his second entry when he was entitled to it by law. To this Mr. Simpson gave no definite answer, and Mr. Sandison was obliged to leave without having made his entry. The foregoing statement has been given the Bulletin by Mr. Sandison, and is of considerable importance in view of the fact that a very large proportion of the settlers in this district will be entitled to second homesteads in a short time. If this colonization company is to be allowed to override the laws of parliament to the injury of the settlers within their tract, it is time the fact was clearly understood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—One Black Horse, four years old, perfectly broken. One Bay Colt, 2 years in April. One Set of Single Buggy Harness. One Cutter. Set of Robes, Saddle, Horse Blanket. Buffalo Cost, Etc. Apply to THOMAS EDMUNDSON.

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SEEDS.

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Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 184.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

STURGEON PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say, Comprising sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in township 54, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada; and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in township 55, range 24 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits, to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH, 1885.

At the Sturgeon church, section 3, township 55, range 24, west of the principal meridian.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward, for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

GEORGE SUTHERLAND,

Returning Officer,

J. H. LONG,

D. B. WILSON,

School Committee.

Sturgeon River, January 31st, 1885.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

ST. LEON ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising whole sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, and that portion of section 34 not included in the St. Albert river survey in township 53, range 25 west of the 4th principal meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m. at the School house.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

H. BLANC,

Returning Officer.

LEON HARNOIS,

EDMOND JUNEAU,

School Committee.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 14, 1885.

UNEASY lies the head that runs the British government. With forces away thousands of miles in the interior of Africa, subject to a thousand, or ten thousand chances all utterly beyond control, the slightest disaster to these forces may be the signal for the defeat of the government and their consignment to disgraceful retirement.

At a farmer's union meeting held in Winnipeg lately, H. J. Clarke was called upon and made a fiery address at considerable length. If the union people want to ruin their cause let them tack the notorious H. J. to it and the thing is done. To the minds of old time Manitobans the names H. J. Clarke and Mephistopheles convey the same idea.

The proposition of the C. P. R. company that the government cancel \$20,000,000 of the loan of last session, in consideration of a return of 20,000,000 acres of their land grant, is good or bad for the company or the government according to which has the choosing of the land. If the government has the choice it should certainly accept the offer, provided sufficiently honest men can be found to make a proper selection.

An argument against prohibition is that it does not prohibit. As well might objection be made to the law against robbery, or murder. One investigator in support of this argument, and that prohibition does not decrease crime, cites the fact that there were eleven murders committed in prohibitory Maine last year, of which five were by men furious with liquor. But if half the murders for the year were caused directly by liquor, surely that is reason not to let in more but to redouble the exertions to keep all out.

"BRIBERY is the corner stone of party government. Men are party men for the spoils. They support the government of the day for the spoils." So said Judge Armour on an election trial lately. The Winnipeg Times accuses the judge of having pressed vigorously for his share of the spoils when his party were in power. Just so. The judge has been there and knows whereof he speaks. Such evidence cannot be gainsayed. It bears out the opinion now rapidly gaining ground in both Canada and the States that support of the party because it is the party is the great curse of representative institutions.

The shooting of O'Donovan Rossa has aroused the virtuous indignation of sundry of those who have been engaged with him in his philanthropic schemes. According to them it is patriotic war for Rossa to sit cosily in New York and plan the destruction of thousands of English—and perhaps Irish—men, women and children, but it is murder for one of these English to shoot the arch-fiend down in his tracks. Other people, however, who are not cowards, thieves and murderers, will think that if ever heaven and hell smile together it will be when the avenging bullet finds this colossal scoundrel's rotten heart.

A. ROUTLEDGE writes to the Winnipeg Times, setting forth the necessity of Manitoba people patronizing their own industries if they would become prosperous, and especially mentions the Winnipeg barbed wire works, Vulcan stove foundry, and a soap factory as being worthy of popular support. If these particular works furnish as good an article as cheaply as others the people of Manitoba surely do not require Mr. Routledge to tell them to purchase their products. But if they do not Mr. Routledge will have to do some tall figuring to prove the advantage to individual or general welfare to be derived from using an inferior article, or paying a higher price for it, because it happens to be made under the benign sway of that parody on government, the executive of Manitoba. Mr. Routledge calls upon the press to lend its assistance to the creation of the Utopia of which he dreams, and thinks it has failed in its duty so far because it has not already taken up the subject. Does Mr. Routledge write to and read the Times, and yet has never heard of the great national policy by which all obligations in this regard were to be lifted off the shoulders of the press and individual and assumed by the government? Mr. Routledge has formulated the most serious charge of failure against that policy, and used the columns of the Times to make the attack.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

According to the returns of the Canadian census of 1881, the increase of population in the whole country for the preceding ten years was only a little over 17 per cent. against 18 per cent. for the period from '61 to '71, 31 per cent. from '51 to '61, and 95 per cent. from '38 to '51. Of this 17 per cent. ten per cent. must, according to the immigration returns, be credited to that source, leaving seven per cent. as the natural increase of the population in ten years. That percentage in Canada is certainly much greater than in the United States, while the percentage of increase by immigration is probably less, and yet in the census returns of the United States the increase by immigration is reported at a little over 8 per cent. and the natural increase at nearly 22 per cent. or five per cent. more than the total increase in Canada. While Canada has really had, as every one knows, less proportionate immigration and a greater natural increase than the States, the returns give her a greater immigration and a much less natural increase. There is only one way in which the difference between the known facts and the given figures can be accounted for. It is that Canada has lost by emigration a greater percentage from her natural increase than she has gained by immigration. Had Canada received no immigration whatever and been able to retain her natural increase, it is more than probable, in view of the rapid increase of former years, that she would have shown a better total percentage of increase than the States. But she has failed to do so. Unpleasant as the fact is it may as well be admitted, or if it is not admitted on the strength of the Canadian returns, those of the United States, which show that over 700,000 residents of that country gave themselves as natives of Canada, may be brought in proof. It is a fact all too well known that a very large proportion of the population of the states of Michigan and Minnesota and the territory of Dakota, with a considerable sprinkling in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, are Canadians. To shut the eyes to the fact is neither honest nor politic.

The most unpleasant feature in the case is that the period during which the percentage of increase was lowest, was the one in which Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia became a part of Canada, increasing its agricultural area and value of resources at least twenty fold. While Canada's agricultural area only embraced a strip of heavily wooded country along the St. Lawrence it was no wonder if the United States, with its broad fertile prairies ready for the plow, distanced it in increase of population. But it was not to be expected that when Canada had acquired a prairie region, too, as fertile and much larger in proportion to the settled part of the country than that of the United States, that the difference in rate of increase should increase instead of diminishing. That it has done so from '71 to '81, compared with former decades, the census is proof, and that no change for the better has taken place since '81 the senses are proof.

Canadians are an emigrating people. Emigrants or the children of emigrants, they are not tied to their homes as most other peoples are. They are pushing and enterprising, and are ever ready to go from anywhere to anywhere to better themselves. Since Canada was Canada there has been a greater or less movement of population to the States. Some went because naturally of a roving disposition. Some for political reasons, but the great majority went simply to improve their condition. Of these latter the two principal classes were men who had sold out their Canadian farms at a good price and desired to invest the money in the cheaper lands which the western States offered, and young men, just become men, who hoped to turn the superior education and energy which they possessed to better account in the wider and less crowded fields offered by the States. It was not altogether those whom Canada could best spare who went; a very large proportion were among the best blood the country possessed. It was to have been expected that when Canada acquired a vacant territory of her own, as broad and as fertile as that of the United States, that at least the better class of these emigrants would be re-

tained; would choose—other things being equal—to remain under their own institutions to giving allegiance to a foreign power. It was surely the business of a patriotic government to see that at least all things possible were made equal, and that every reasonable means was taken to turn the disastrous emigration into an intermigration. To grant such terms to intending settlers in the matter of land, of public improvements and political rights as would, if possible, induce the intending emigrants of the two classes last specially alluded to, to remain and help to build up their own, instead of a foreign land. So far from this having been done, it is upon record in a report of the minister of agriculture that "It is not the policy of the government to encourage emigration from one province to another." In the carrying out of this principle—and it has been all too faithfully carried out in general and in detail—is the secret of the acquisition of the North-West having contributed so little to the progress of the country in the last ten years. The country was here lying ready to hand, but it was not used, and therefore was not useful. The whole course of the government, dictated by the petty sectional feeling of the provincial politicians and papers, has been—in the land act, and in the course pursued—directly against the encouragement of Canadian immigration to the North-West. So much so that from '71 to the present time it has been a by-word that every possible kind of settler received more consideration at the hands of the government than the Canadian. And when complaint was made the answer was as given above. It is unnecessary to mention the various acts that have discouraged Canadian settlement in the North-West. The unwise and ever changing land regulations, the enormous reserves, the ill treatment of squatters, the discriminating tariff, the railway monopoly, and the lack of political rights—the one statement that has been made and repeated on platform after platform, that North-West lands—that is North-West settlers—must ultimately pay the whole cost of the C. P. R., is sufficient to damn the country in the eyes of intending settlers if there was no other reason. Of course the idea is absurd, but its being put forth, with the attempts that have been already made to realize it, have certainly done the most grievous injury to the prospects of Canada, by turning thousands of settlers, who have experienced the bitter effects of the policy until it has become unbearable, into active anti-immigration agents. And even when concessions had to be granted, they were granted with such an evil grace, with such evident reluctance, with such stinginess, with such cursing of those who had compelled their granting, that they were to a great extent robbed of their good effect.

It is useless merely to say that the Canadian land laws are more liberal than those of the States, that our climate is more healthy and our land more productive, although these are facts. The knowledge that the government policy has been against intermigration, and that injustice has been, is, and is to be put upon the settler, has turned the decision of thousands of Canadians in favor of settlement in the States instead of Manitoba or the North-West—to the country where they were welcomed with all demonstrations of regard, from the one where their right to live was scarcely admitted. It is too late to howl disloyalty against those who tell the truth in this matter. It won't do. The country has suffered, is suffering and will suffer, unless the truth is told, the sore laid bare and the remedy applied. The remedy is to treat the North-West, not as a dependency, but as a part of Canada. To confer upon Canadians in the North-West the same political rights as they would enjoy in any other part of the country—not to franchise a man because he comes to the North-West. To do away with the tariff robbery now perpetrated upon the settlers. To provide—or allow to be provided—means of transportation to, through, and out of the country as commercial necessities direct. To do away with the curse of reserved lands, and throw open the whole country to the settler on the most liberal terms, and, above all, to guarantee that the rights of the actual settler shall be maintained to the fullest ex-

tent at law and in equity, in all localities and under all circumstances. Let the government stand as father not as step-father to the settler. It may be said that a policy such as this would prevent the North-West from repaying its cost to the country. But it would pay it in increase of population and wealth and consequent taxation ten times more quickly than under the present method whereby the attempt is made to realize the profit almost before the investment is made. Such a course never was profitable since the commencement of the world and never will be until its end.

NEW GOODS.

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Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the *Goldpan*, now lying at Point le Feu, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable engine, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and square) etc., etc. Terms—cash. **STUART D. MILLIKENS.** Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

The stock enthusiasts have received a severe blow to their oft repeated praises of this region for wintering out the gentle bovine. The present winter has been an exceptional one here (as has been the case with every winter since the country was settled) in the matter of snow fall. The "beautiful" is between here and Calgary in unlimited quantities and of a quality which defies the efforts of the hardy cayuse to paw his living. The only suitable place to winter cattle here is in the immediate vicinity of a haystack. The farmers (?) are enjoying themselves as best they may by their "ain firesides," or, more correctly speaking, mud chimneys, at times making excursions on snowshoes as far as the postoffice. Even harvesting operations are at a standstill, doubtless owing to the disadvantages of getting around with self-blinders on runners. Hostleries are doing a good business with snowbound travellers.

A large band of Stoneys is camped here and a rushing trade in furs has been the result. They have been very successful and brought in about \$500 worth, comprised, for the most part, of beaver and martin. They had also a large quantity of deer hides, green and dressed. Rev. L. Gaetz preached to them, they being very anxious to have divine service when possible on Sunday's, thereby showing their devotedness, which cannot be said of the residents. These Indians are the owners of a large band of horses, in a much better condition than is usually the case with the horse of the noble aborigine. They are going back into the mountains and will not return till the snow disappears.

A train of Donald McLeod's royal, shag-nappi, slow freight oxen, arrived from the north in search of their peripatetic owner. They are to the manner born, and will eat anything from a horse collar to the ropes by which they are tied. One incorrigible has his frontispiece and antlers decorated with a log chain, upon which his teeth seem to make slow progress. A fish train bound south from Battle river, is lying at the tender mercies of the Indian dogs and other loungers. A considerable quantity of Edmonton freight is stored here, side tracked by the above mentioned Donald, who has a large outfit coming between here and Calgary.

Mr. Wishart and his family, from Manitoba, are expected this week. He is bringing in stock and implements and intends to farm extensively in the spring. The stock will suffer from exposure, as this is not the season generally chosen for immigrating. Rumor hath it that two young ladies are with the party and the weatherworn bachelors are brightening up considerably. There is a splendid opportunity for an enterprising matrimonial agent in this quasi angel-forsaken region. The hardened youths (?) of this place repeat the timeworn saw, "not able to keep myself let alone a wife," yet get furious if their district is spoken of disparagingly. There is something radically wrong; not that they lack "sand," as it is within a hundred miles of them. Several of our enterprising citizens are engaged in the exciting business of trapping rats and coyotes, thereby replenishing the larder and pocketbook.

The school question is being talked of and it is high time something was done in the matter, as there are enough children to secure the government aid. A grand opening for the only and original religious and secular colonization company which lords it over our most fertile lands; but perhaps the O. and O. will give us a church instead.

The political bull is beginning to open, slow but sure, and by this time next year the member for Red Deer may steer across the prairie in search of Regina.

Mr. Bannerman, ferry proprietor, taking time by the top-knot, is making preparation for the refitting of the celebrated craft "Irish washerwoman." He intends to have the best ferry next year in the territories.

Considerable speculation exists concerning the talk of change in the trail to Edmonton, crossing the Red deer below the mouth of Blind Man's river. The spectre of unsalable town lots and property is not an enchanting one. If things go as usually, by contraries, the trail will be made, as thereby the new bridge across Blind Man would be of no use. The new route would possess very much better water and swamp facilities than the present one, and thereby give an opportunity to the so-called web-footed Edmontonians to display their powers.

Three very fair hotels are the pride of this ambitious burg, but the hotel that takes the diploma, cake and other honors is situate thirty miles from here at the One pine, kept by a French Canadian yeelp "Paddy," who is remarkable for his knowledge of English and the smooth polished surface of the top of his cranium. His ability to keep a hotel is shown by the name chosen, "Hotel Russel." The traveller finds his own bed and gustles around in the morning for his breakfast. He also has to rustle hay for his horses. The only parts furnished by mine host are shelter and chin-music. He is polite, obliging, respected and liked by all comers, whom he thrills with his tales of flood and field.

Noxo.

Bogus \$5 Bank of Commerce bills are in circulation.

The Queen has appointed a royal commission, of which the Prince of Wales is president and Sir Charles Tupper a member, to organize a colonial and Indian exhibition, to be held in London in 1886, commencing about May. The Prince has written to Sir Charles sketching the plan of the exhibition and suggesting his appointment as Canadian executive commissioner. Sir Charles has replied accepting the suggestion and pronouncing the scheme good. Copies of these papers have been forwarded to Ottawa, and from there other copies have been forwarded to Regina, whence again, with suggestions by the lieutenant-governor, they have been forwarded to the different members of the North-West Council. The exhibition is to consist of the products, manufactures and resources of the colonial and Indian empire. Only persons actually resident in the colonies and India will be allowed to compete, and as far as possible the interests of producers as distinct from importers or dealers will receive first consideration. It is desired that as far as possible exhibits of raw material and the article manufactured therefrom should accompany each other. An area of 54,550 square feet of the South Kensington exhibition buildings has been appropriated for Canada, and plans forwarded to Ottawa, so that display arrangements may be made there. No form of classification of exhibits will be imposed. Conveniences for running machinery can be taken advantage of by Canada, also an aquarium for the display of live fish, and a place in a general kitchen for the display of the various frozen meat industries. It is suggested that statistics and maps regarding Canada be compiled in such form as to be useful to the working classes. Special request is made for exhibits of woods and stones. It is proposed to found a colonial museum in London on this exhibition. Books and documents concerning the colonies and India are requested to form a library. There will be a colonial fruit and vegetable market, to be supplied by monthly shipments. There will also be an exhibition of living animals. Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Owen is to be secretary of the royal exhibition commission. It is expected that the exhibition will be self-sustaining, but a guarantee of £50,000 is required in advance. Of this India has guaranteed £20,000 and the colonies are expected to make up the remaining £30,000. Lieutenant-governor Dewdney asks the opinion of members of the council on the items suggested in the accompanying memorandum: 1. North-West exhibits to be cereals, minerals and other produce. 2. Local exhibitions assisted out of the general revenue fund of the North-West territories, to be held not later than October 10th next. 3. Cereals to be exhibited in quantities not less than two bushels. 4. First prize exhibits to be exhibited in a central exhibition in Regina in November. 5. High prizes to be offered at central exhibition for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize grain. 6. Judges at central exhibition to be appointed by executive council of the North-West territories. 7. All exhibits taking first and second prizes at the central exhibition to be handed to the federal government for the colonial exhibition, with names and addresses of exhibitors. 8. Cost of freight on exhibits to be defrayed out of appropriation for holding central exhibition. 9. Exhibits once transferred to the Canadian commissioner to be subject to the regulations of the commission.

The greatest cantilever bridge in the world is being built across the Firth of Tay, Scotland, on the line of the Highland railway. The arm of the sea crossed is a mile and a half wide. Two spans of the bridge are 1,760 feet each and the track on the bridge is 150 feet above high water mark. The work of the bridge is steel and stone. There are three cantilevers, 1,400 feet in length, each connected by two truss sections 350 feet each.

The Ottawa Sun says of Sir John A. Macdonald's speech at the late demonstration in Montreal: "What a splendid opportunity he had. He could have struck a chord that would have vibrated to the ends of the earth. With a trumpet in his hand to call heroes together, he preferred to whistle dogs to his heel."

TENDERS for the construction of two bridges across the Pipe Stone and Big Stone creeks respectively, on or near the Bow river trail, will be received by the undersigned at the BULLETIN office up to noon on Monday, February 23rd. Each bridge to have five spruce or tamarac stringers ten inches in smallest diameter, flatted on one side and of sound timber, resting at each end on spruce sleepers ten inches in diameter; covering to be three inches thick of plank or flatted timber and twelve feet in width, securely fastened down. The whole to be above high water mark (with the necessary approaches) to be completed in a substantial and satisfactory manner before the 1st of April next. Tenders may be made separately for each bridge. Each tender must be accompanied by the signatures of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due completion of the work. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. FRANK OLIVER.

BLIGGS & CURRY

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street
The only brick building in Edmonton
First-class weekly and daily board at reason-
able rates. Good stabling in connection
J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS, Proprietor**

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public
and Conveyancer; accounts collected.
St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon.
Office first building west of school house,
block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V WILDAHL, Solicitor of the
High Court of Judicature in Ireland
Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.
M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale cloth-
ers, College buildings, Montreal, and
Princess street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SCANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker.
Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made
in the newest styles, at moderate prices
First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Ban-
natyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and deal-
ers in provisions, wines and liquors, 323 Main
street, Winnipeg. Special attention to ship-
ping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company.
Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star
windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power,
and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,
G. A. BLAKE,
Beimont farm.

BRITON vs. ARAB.

The first fighting between the British and Arabs in the Soudan occurred on the 17th of January, at the Abou Klea wells, about 23 miles north-west of Metemmah on the Nile, which General Stewart's forces were compelled to take on their line of march from the Gakdul wells to the Nile. The British numbered about 2,500 men. They came in sight of the Arabs, who had entrenched their position around the wells, on the evening of the 16th. They camped there for the night and made a rudely fortified camp, or zareeba, in which they left their baggage and sick under a guard on the day of battle. On the 17th Stewart waited for the Arabs to attack, but they would not. He then formed his forces into a hollow square and marched around to their left flank, which compelled them to fight. They numbered 5,000 and came on furiously and in good formation. They attacked the front of the square, but were driven from it and attacked the left rear, where the camels were, succeeding in penetrating it for some distance. They fought terribly hand to hand, and 800 were killed around the square before they retired. The British then advanced and occupied the wells. The British loss was 9 officers killed and 9 wounded, and 65 non commissioned officers and men killed and 86 wounded. Col. Burnaby, Majors Carmichael, Atherton, and Gough, Capt. Daley, lieutenants Law, Wolfe, Piggot and Delisle were killed, and Lords St. Vincent and Airlie wounded. The former died on the 19th. The troops had been 24 hours without food and sometime without water at the close of the battle. The force engaged was as follows: 90 men of the 19th Hussars, three divisions of the camel corps, 180 men, 400 mounted infantry, a royal artillery battery, 40 men, 30 Royal engineers, 50 men of the naval brigade, the royal Sussex regiment, 320 strong, 80 men of the Essex regiment, 50 men of the transport corps, and 50 of the medical staff corps.

The wells were left on the 18th for the Nile. On the march a continuous attack was being made. On the 19th, when about five miles north of Metemmah the Arabs entrenched themselves, preparing to give battle. Stewart's force was then about 1,800 effective men. As the Arabs began to press upon him a zareeba was formed for the safety of the baggage and wounded. While it was being formed twelve men were killed and 40 wounded. At this time Cameron, correspondent of the London Standard and Herbert, of the Post, were killed, and General Stewart wounded. Sir Charles Wilson took command. The troops formed square and left the zareeba under guard, advancing within three miles of the river. The Arabs charged the square, but were literally mowed down, and made no impression on it. They then attacked the zareeba, where Lord Charles Beresford was in command, but were repulsed, losing about 2,000 killed and wounded. In the attack on the square the British lost 6 killed and 23 wounded, a total of 18 killed and 63 wounded, or in both fights a total of 104 killed and 216 wounded, against an estimated total Arab loss of 3,000. At sunset on the 19th the British square reached the Nile, north of Metemmah. The next day or two was occupied in reconnoitering Metemmah, which was found to be held strongly, and in passing around it to the south side, towards Khartoum, destroying the villages by the way. On the 22nd the British encamped at Gubat, two miles south of Metemmah, on the Nile, where there is a large island which they are occupying and fortifying. Five of Gordon's steamers, with 500 men and five guns arrived at Metemmah on the same day. Shendi, opposite Metemmah, was bombarded for two hours and the town almost destroyed, but not captured. At last accounts, dated Jan. 29th, the wounded, including General Stewart, were progressing favorably, and supplies were plentiful. The desert route was open from Korti to Gubat, and the last of the British expedition was on the way. Metemmah was guarded by 13,000 Arabs under Oliver Pasha. Gen. Earle was coming up the Nile to join Stewart with 2,400 men and was expecting a battle at Bolla. Italian troops to aid the British were expected to land on the Red Sea coast at any moment.

The Macleod Gazette contains an advertisement giving notice of the proposed strict enforcement of the timber law in that country. F. White, formerly manager of the Cochrane rancho, has severed his connection with the company.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Feb. 13th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

| | Max | Min. |
|------------|-----|------|
| Saturday, | -4 | -15 |
| Sunday, | -6 | -17 |
| Monday, | -8 | -42 |
| Tuesday, | 0 | -30 |
| Wednesday, | 1 | -30 |
| Thursday, | 9 | -11 |
| Friday, | 7 | -4 |

Barometer falling, 27.600.

BIRTH.

LATIMER.—On Monday the 9th inst., the wife of W. Latimer of a daughter.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR.—At his residence at Whitefish lake, Alberta, on December 31st, 1884, Benjamin Sinclair, sr., in the 65th year of his age.

He was an efficient Methodist local preacher in the Cree language.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

REPAIRED TO DO THE THING FINE—

VERY FINE—

IS THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant Governor for the erection of

BELMONT PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, and lots 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 of the Edmonton river survey all in township 53, range 24 west of the 4th meridian; and river lot 42 in the before-mentioned survey with those portions of sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, and section 31, all in township 53, range 23 west of the 4th principal meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits, to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

SATURDAY THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received at the Belmont school House from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

GEO. A. BLAKE,

Returning Officer,

MURDOCH McLEOD,

JOHN FRASER,

School Committee.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

ST. ALBERT ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 in the St. Albert river survey; those portions of sections 6, 5, 8, 17, 16 and 21 not included in the St. Albert river survey, and sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, all in township 54, range 25, west of the 4th principal meridian; that portion of section 1, township 54, range 26 west not included in the St. Albert river survey, and sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 26 in the aforesaid township.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. at the St. Albert school House.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

HENRY McKENNY,

Returning Officer,

ADOLPHE PERRAULT,

LOUIS CHEVIGNY,

School Committee.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and as-

sist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

BELLEROSE ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising river lots 86, 37, 38, 39, and 40 in the St. Albert river survey, whole sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 34, 35, and 36 and those portions of sections 2, 11, 22, 23, 27 and 26 outside of the St. Albert river survey in township 54, range 25 west of the 4th principal meridian; also sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 in township 54 range 24 west of the 4th meridian.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p.m. at the house of Octave Bellerose.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

ALFRED ARCAD,

Returning officer.

OCTAVE BELLEROSE,

SEVERE VILLENAUVE,

School committee.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

CUNNINGHAM ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising lots A, B, C, D, E, and F, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the St. Albert river survey; those portions of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, township 53 range 26 west, not included in the aforesaid survey or in Michel's Indian reserve; those fractions of sections 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in township 54, range 26 west, of the 4th principal meridian, not included in the aforesaid river survey and Indian reserve; and sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17 in the aforesaid township 54 range 26 west.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m., at the house of Samuel Cunningham.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed)

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,

Returning officer.

EDMOND BROUSSEAU,

OCTAVE MJEAU.